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of foggy weather. She brought sixty-six cabin passengers, and two hundred and seven in the second cabin. The steamer Elina, which arrived on Sunday from Havre, made her passage in eleven days and seventeen hours.

By the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia at New Orleans, we learn that the yellow fever is still very bad at Havana and in other parts of the island. Much excitement existed in reference to the infection in Spain. Business was destroyed.

The conflagration at Belize, Honduras, before reported, occurred on the 17th of July. Half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 400 to 500 bales. The market was firm, with no quotable change in prices. The foreign news caused a depression in flour, and prices of State and Western brands fell off 10c. a 20c per barrel. Southern was in better supply, especially of new, and prices receded 37 cents, and in some cases as much as 50 cents per barrel concession was allowed.

Wheat was very irregular, while sales were limited, and at a depression. Sales of corn were without important change. Sales of sound Western mixed were made at 61c. a 62c. Pork was heavy, with small sales at \$19 50 for mess, and \$17 75 a 18 for prime. Lard was firm at 13c. for first. Sugars were quiet, with small sales of Cuba at 84c. a 9c. Coffee was quiet, awaiting the action sale on the 23d inst. Freights were steady, with engagements of grain to Liverpool (corn and wheat) at 7d. a 7 1/4d. in ships' bags.

Adjournment of Congress.—The President's Proclamation for an Extra Session.

The closing proceedings between the two houses of Congress yesterday, upon the Army bill, are given in another part of this paper. The matter at issue, and upon which the bill failed, was an amendment by the republican House, to which the democratic Senate could not agree, providing that no portion of these army appropriations (thirteen millions) shall be applied to the payment of the troops, neither militia nor regulars, employed in enforcing upon the people of Kansas the bogus laws of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature.

Our special reporter details the circumstances under which the bill fell through by the final adjournment of the House at the appointed time. It appears that had it only required a majority of the House to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering the resolution of the Senate extending the session a couple of hours, that extension would have been secured; but the rule requires two-thirds for a suspension, and so the motion failed and the session ended. This, however, amounted to nothing, for it is not likely that the addition of two hours to the session would have made any change in the position of that body upon Kansas affairs.

The House having thus wound up the session, and the supplies for the army being thus cut off, great excitement followed, as a matter of course. Anything affecting the spoils always does stir up a great excitement in Washington. The President called the Judges of the Supreme Court together upon the subject, and, afterwards, it appears, convened a special Cabinet council to deliberate upon the momentous issue of an extra session. Luckily, the new bill passed, paying the members by the year, had provided for their services free of additional cost, (excepting, perhaps, such constructive mileage as they might claim for imaginary journeys home and back between two days, according to the time-honored usage of the Senate.) and luckily the President had signed that bill. Thus fortified, our indomitable chief magistrate, upon the great question whether the army should live upon credit for three months, or whether he should call an extra session, carried the point, with the aid of Mr. Davis, that there should be an extra session, to meet on Thursday of this week, at twelve o'clock.

Thus our sudden joy at the adjournment and dispersion of Congress is scattered to the winds. They are back upon us, and God only knows for what length of time. We think, however, that that bill which pays the members three thousand dollars a year, whether they are in session for one month or twelve months, will contribute materially to make this extra session a short one; and we suspect that the urgent demands of this Presidential campaign for additional democratic stumblers and trumpeters will also contribute to hurry up the work for the army. We hope, however, that, being called back again, the peace men, the conservative men, and the real law and order men of the two houses, while they are at it, will enforce some definite action for law and order in Kansas. They should adhere to this as the question of paramount importance, without reference to the elongation of the session—that matter having been provided for in the new compensation bill. If the border ruffianism of Kansas is to stand approved by Congress, it will only open those scenes of violence and crime which for twelve months past have done so much to render our Pierce administration infamous at home, and the character of our republican institutions infamous abroad.

There must be some "half-way house of diplomatic rest" between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Tombs—between the republicans of one wing and the democracy of the other wing of the Capitol. The administration shows some signs of repentance. Those Pennsylvania men held as prisoners in Kansas upon bogus charges of treason, the President has promised shall not be prosecuted or punished. But as a bill in the hand is worth two in the bush where Mr. Pierce is concerned, we apprehend it would be as well for Mr. Campbell to insist first, upon the release of those prisoners as proof of the President's good faith in his promise, before making any further concessions; or with the adjournment of Congress, he may be persuaded by the border ruffians to hold these men under military detention till the day after the Presidential election. Their case, respectively, is a case of great outrage. The very promise of the President to Mr. Campbell, that they should not be prosecuted or punished, is proof sufficient. If they have been guilty of any crime, the President could make no such promise as that of their exemption from punishment or prosecution. If not guilty of any crime, they are unlawfully restrained of their liberty, and should not only be instantly released, but indemnified for the outrages which they have suffered. Furthermore, the officials implicated in the arrest and detention of these Kansas prisoners should be called to account.

The Kansas amendments upon the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill were withdrawn by the House upon the faith of the President's promise. It is, then, but fair that Mr. Pierce should be required to do something in proof of his good faith before any further concessions are made to him upon the Army bill. He plays fast and loose, and his mere promise is that of a broken bank. Before proceeding a step further to sustain him in Kansas, let the House insist upon a public act in redemption of his conditional pledge to Mr. Campbell.

Personal Attacks upon Fremont.—His Early Handshakes—How He Failed to become the Democratic Nominee.

Since the time of the "cotton hand bill" campaign against General Jackson, there has been nothing in the history of American politics in which this element of dirty personalities has figured so largely as in the warfare of the Buchanan and Fillmore organs and orators against Fremont. We have paid little attention to these malignant and scandalous attacks upon a man whose public career has been honorable to himself and glorious to the country, as long as these assaults were limited to the small fry democratic and Know Nothing journals and spouters; but when such men as Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, get up in the Senate of the United States to give a helping hand to the Robert Macaire of such journals as the New York Express, they must expect to be called to account for it.

The personal attacks upon Fremont, moved to his Senatorial inquiry by an order from Commodore Forney, and we hope he will make the most of his discoveries, including the report of the Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, in 1846, proclaiming Fremont, the conqueror of California, "with the head to conceive and the hand to execute" the most daring enterprises. Very likely Mr. Senator Thompson may have received his cue for his glorification speech upon Commodore Stockton, to the prejudice of Fremont, from the distinguished gentleman who carries the State of New Jersey in his breeches pocket; but as the gallant Commodore is no longer a candidate for the White House, we cannot imagine how he is to be benefited by the operation. Great indeed, must be the alarm of the Fillmore and Buchanan men when even in the United States Senate they feel the necessity of neglecting their public duties to grope about in the gutters for garbage to throw at Fremont.

It is but a short time ago that Fremont was a young lion among the democracy, and an especial pet of South Carolina. Mark the change! Then he was everything that was great and noble; now they represent him as everything that is mean, treacherous and contemptible. They make him a millionaire and a bankrupt, a desperate duelist and yet a coward, a Know Nothing and a Catholic, a slaveholder and an abolitionist—born in a penitentiary, educated in a workhouse, and disciplined in politics among the border ruffians and Digger Indians of the Rocky Mountains. To prove, however, that as a youth he was not the inheritor of slaves, a correspondent of the Charles Town Mercury furnishes that paper with the following legal evidence of the real and personal estate of Fremont when he was eighteen years of age:

Schedule of the estate and effects of J. C. Fremont, in custody of the Sheriff of Charleston district, by virtue of two writs of capias et respondendum, at the suite of Edward Debraug and E. L. Roche—

1. Coat.
2. Pair of pants.
3. Shirt.
4. Pair of socks.
5. Pair of shoes.
6. Stockings.
7. Cravat.

And sundry books, (number not recollected.) All the above, except what I have on, are in a trunk at New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA. J. C. Fremont, being duly sworn, deposes that he deposes that the above contains a just, true and correct account of all his estate, real and personal, whatever or wherever.

J. CHARLES FREMONT.
J. W. MITCHELL, J. Q.

Sworn to before me, this 9th August, 1856.
Filed 9th August, 1856.

Then follow the assignment of these effects to his two tailor creditors by Fremont, and his release upon the prison bounds act of Charleston. The son of chivalry furnishing these papers, facetiously remarked that they "will dispose of any mystery as to Fremont's reasons for not being a slaveholder," because "comparatively few gentlemen in the South owning five shirts, and these not paid for, are the proprietors of slaves."

Accepting this view of the matter as a knock-down argument, the subject is yet suggestive of a remark or two in a different light. Here are the legal proofs that John C. Fremont, at eighteen years of age, among the generous people of Charleston, was despoiled of his clothes and his books to meet the paltry debts incurred in procuring them. He was a young student, struggling to educate himself and to support his mother at the same time. That he had a hard time of it, there can be no longer any doubt. This evidence of the assignment of his clothes and books is sufficient proof. That he ultimately conquered those difficulties of poverty and the lack of friends, let his subsequent history and his present position bear witness. But what is the inference here respecting the boasted liberality of the people of Charleston to the youth of Fremont? It is an inference, we regret to say, that he owes them nothing.

But what a glorious contrast to Fremont! In 1833, a poor scholar in Charleston, without a shirt to his back; in 1856, the owner of Mariposa and a candidate for the Presidency, with a fair prospect of an election against two of the oldest and most active of the Presidential politicians in the United States. And if Senators Bigler and Thompson are not aware of the fact, we may as well inform them that this idea of running Fremont for the Presidency originated with the democratic party, or with some of its managers, which is the same thing.

Less than a year ago, had Fremont consented to ride the Nebraska bill, he would in all probability have been adopted as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, upon the superior claims of a higher and more extended personal popularity than any other living man in the United States.

We know what we say; and the whole mystery in due season will be fully explained. We only repeat, for the present, with a knowledge of the circumstances, that had Fremont, when applied to by a democratic committee, consented to swallow the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he would have put the nose of Mr. Buchanan out of joint as the democratic nominee. In the face of this important bit of secret democratic history, our democratic Senators only justify themselves in their present assaults upon Fremont. That's all.

METNY AMONG THE IRISH DEMOCRACY.—The Irish American of this city, a strong democratic paper, says:—

If an honest, hardworking Irishman is shown down in cold blood by one of those foul things vomited forth from the reffianism of rum bottles and the stuffing of ballot boxes; and if the foul thing is to be upheld by the democratic party, though we have always been on that side, we can go with them no longer. Strongly, emphatically, earnestly and most sincerely we do recommend Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, and their friends and supporters, to repudiate the scandal in the most unmistakable form, or we shall be obliged, in the exercise of a solemn duty, to advise those who believe in us either not to vote at all in the approaching Presidential election, or to cast their votes for the enemy.

As open fire may prove a curse; but a pretended friend is worse.

Mr. Forney and Captain Rynders must look after this "Irish American," or he may work some mischief with the Irish vote. Without undertaking to say what particular case he is driving at, it is evident that he suspects there is some of the heaven of Know Nothingism in the democratic camp which must be purged out. Will Col. Forney see to it? A letter to Col. Roberts will probably answer the purpose.

ATTAINS IN DOMINICA.—A letter we publish elsewhere from Puerto Plata shows that the Dominicans have no sooner escaped from the perils of war with Soucouque than new dangers molest them. The news is enveloped in the usual obscurity; but it appears plain that Spain is taking the lead in an intrigue destined to assail the Dominican sovereignty, and to defeat the consummation of the treaty some time since concluded between this government and Dominica. The means adopted are singular. It seems that some time since it was agreed between the government of Spain and that of Dominica, that any Spaniards who had become naturalized in the island might become Spaniards again if they chose, by adopting certain formalities. Now, Senor Segovia, the Spanish Envoy, avails himself of the obscure dictation of this agreement to confer rights of Spanish citizenship upon the descendants of Spaniards as well as Spanish emigrants; against which the government protests. Of course, it does not strike one, at first, that these people should not be inscribed as Spaniards, if they choose to do so.

But the true understanding of the matter is undoubtedly the one suggested by our correspondent—that Spain desires to promote the downfall of the present Dominican administration, and to raise up the Baes party in their place; and that the means employed are resorted to merely for intimidation.

Our interest in the matter is small but plain. The present government have evinced a preference for this country over the European nations; it would be well for us to give them what moral support we can without compromising ourselves. Spain, England and France give comfort and moral strength to the party they favor by sending men-of-war and steamships to the Dominican harbors; why cannot we do the same? A single American armed ship at St. Domingo would probably suffice to maintain Santana against the intrigues by which he is assailed. Why should it not be stationed there?

The English seem to succeed better with their navy than we do with ours. Wherever English interests are to be protected, wherever foreign nations are to be impressed with a sense of England's power, wherever the friends of England require moral support from without, there a British man-of-war is certain to be. Nor will it leave the station, under any circumstances, dull or unhealthy though it be, until it is duly replaced. Whereas our vessels are very seldom employed on any service at all; and when they are sent to a place like San Juan, for instance, where there is no ladies' society and plenty of fever, the first thing we hear is that they have run across to Havana. Mr. Dobbin should see to this. If we can't get anything out of our navy, why not sell it off at once?

THE COLLINS LINE.—Congress has closed its labors by dealing the worst blow it could at one of the noblest triumphs of American skill and enterprise. The "notice" provided for in the Appropriation bill is to be given to the Collins line of steamships, and six months afterwards, the remuneration they receive from the government for carrying the mails will be reduced to the figure at which it stood when the service was performed by vessels of 2,000 tons and under. And the time chosen to deal the stab is the very one when the Adriatic is about to be tested against the Persia—American skill and enterprise against British skill and enterprise.

We need not go over the ground traversed in the debate—our readers are familiar with the arguments on both sides. Suffice it to say that it becomes impossible, under the reduced allowance to run such vessels as the Adriatic at full speed. The rates of freight and passage will not permit such an expenditure of fuel. The Persia now burns three times as much coal as the Cunard ship did before the Collins line was started; and as she is well supported by the British government, she will be able to continue to do so. The Adriatic, in consequence of the withdrawal of the allowance, will not be able to compete with her. We are speaking on good authority when we say this; and parties who from national feelings have taken bets on the relative performance of the two vessels, are therefore advised to close them. There can be no rivalry. The English ship will remain the Queen of the Sea. There was a time when there seemed to be a prospect of our doing more than holding our own on the Atlantic. Since the Collins line was started no less than five vessels have been built by the Cunarders to beat them; and yet, in the westward voyages, the Collins are still ahead. But these dreams of victory had best be laid aside. Britannia, it seems, is bound to rule the waves, and that by act of Congress.

We should be doing wrong were we to fail here to point out the large influence that has evidently been exercised over the minds of members of Congress by the correspondence of Captain Nye, of the Pacific. The letters of that gentleman disclosed a fact which could not but weigh heavily against the appropriation; they showed that while we fancied we were supporting American skill against that of foreigners, we were in fact filling the pockets of English merchants. We have no hesitation in saying that the main cause of the vote to give the "notice" to the line was the notorious control exercised over it by the Messrs. Brown of Liverpool. A line wholly owned by Americans would have had juster claims to support as an American enterprise; though the ships were native-born, and the officers too, the idea that these Liverpool merchants could use them as they pleased was no doubt the means of compelling many to take a democratic view of the question.

THE POST OFFICE.—Congress has voted half a million for the construction of a Post Office in this city. What jobs the statement prepares one for! From Hudson street to South street there is not a land owner or a speculator who is not on the qui vive for a slice of the plunder. The amount is not large enough to do the thing handsomely; but small as it is, no doubt half of it will be stolen on the way. Then, where is the new office to stand? Half a dozen places compete for the honor and the privilege. Of these two only seem to us to combine the necessary requisites. These are Chambers street, on the Park, and the present site of the Post Office. With regard to the former, Mr. Stewart's building might be bought and altered, or a new one might be erected somewhere in the vicinity of Fulton's. The latter, we understand, which the church trustees have so long refused to sell, is now offered for sale, together with several of the lots behind it, toward the East river. Either of these sites would be good. But the chances are that we shall have a juggle of some kind, and that some such place as the Brick church will be chosen, all parties getting their share evenly, after the fashion of the Lobos Islands.

A CLOSING BIT OF BORDER RUFFIANISM.—The affair in the omnibus between Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, and Mr. Granger, of New York, on their way up to the Capitol, was perfectly consistent with the ruffianism which has signalized the chivalry of this Congress. It is something, however, to the credit of McMullen that he employed neither pistol nor bludgeon in his attack upon Granger; but simply wound one arm affectionately about his adversary's neck, while with the other hand, à la Yankee Sullivan, he thumped the unfortunate Mr. Granger in the eyes and nose. In the ring this, we believe, would be styled getting him in chancery. The House called for and the Speaker appointed a committee to investigate the case and report upon it at the next session, which, it seems, is to meet as early as the day after to-morrow.

The following are some of the principal specimens of rowdiness affairs "of honor" which have distinguished this session of Congress:—

First—Two attacks with a cane, same day, by the Hon. Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, upon Horace Greeley. Not much damage done. Greeley's shoulder then it looks to be.

Second—The Hon. William Smith, of Virginia, (called for, by Mr. Wallach, editor of the Washington Star, upon Mr. Wallach, editor of the Washington Star.

Third—The Herbert affair, at Willard's Hotel, in which the Hon. Mr. Herbert, of California, shot with a revolver, and killed upon the spot, the Irish waiter, Keating.

Fourth—The Colonel Lane and Douglas affair—no fight.

Fifth—The Sumner affair—in which the Hon. Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, attacked with a gutta serena cane, the Hon. Mr. Sumner, in his seat in the Senate chamber, and left him weltering in his blood upon the floor. Recovery of Sumner doubtful.

Sixth—The Brooks and Gen. Wilson affair—no fight.

Seventh—The Brooks and Gen. Webb affair—no fight.

Eighth—The Brooks and Burlingame affair, in which Mr. Brooks declined to go to Canada to be shot at there and shot at all the way back again.

Ninth—The little omnibus flare-up between the Hon. Mr. McMullen and the Hon. Mr. Granger.

Talk of border ruffianism in Kansas! What else can we expect on the borders with such examples among our law makers and law breakers at Washington? We are progressing swimmingly in the science of ruffianism; and if such are among the specimens of the Thirty-fourth Congress, what may we not expect from the thirty-fifth? Progress is the order of the day.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.—We publish elsewhere the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular service. This is an important act, and may be considered as the entering wedge to a general increase of the salaries of the officers of government. It gives the ministers to England and France \$17,500 per annum each, and the secondary class of ministers, namely, those to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China, each \$12,000. Ministers resident are to receive 75 per cent, Charges d'Affaires 50 per cent, and Secretaries of Legation 15 per cent of these amounts. No one will object to these salaries as being too high. Our foreign missions have hitherto either been filled by rich men whose wealth did not atone for their deficiency of brains, or by poor men whose forced nigardness reflected discredit on the country. They were well suited to the times when the owner of an income of \$1,000 a year was a rich man, but utterly ridiculous in times when men moving in diplomatic circles abroad spend their \$50,000 a year without being particularly noticed.

The Consular service is also wholly remodelled. Consuls are hereafter not to trade directly or indirectly; nor are they to assume diplomatic functions when a diplomatic officer of the United States is in the country. Provision is made for the education of young men for the Consular service. The two best Consulates—Liverpool and London—are hereafter to be salaried at \$7,500. The Consuls at Havana, Havre and Rio de Janeiro are to get \$6,000 each. The other Consulates range from \$4,000 to \$500; all of these at ports with which we have any extended trade being sufficiently remunerated to enable the incumbent to live without doing any other business. Thus the two great vices of the old Consular system are got rid of—first, the anomaly of the English Consulates being the best paid berths in the gift of the government; and secondly, the unfairness of allowing merchants to officiate as Consuls, and thus compete with their rivals at a disadvantage.

The bill is a good one, and will be read with interest.

MR. SOULE'S VISIT TO NICARAGUA.—WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—Since the projects of the realization of the Ostend manifesto under a Buchanan administration have been rendered slim by the enthusiasm with which Fremont's candidacy has been received by the country, the filibustering spirits who had looked for employment under that comprehensive programme, have been led to seek another field for their labors. Nicaragua, it seems, is henceforth destined to be the point from whence all future operations against Cuba are to be initiated. The Havana authorities judged wisely when they regarded the establishment of the Walker government as pregnant with danger to Spanish interests. The warm reception given to Cuban exiles, and the high positions allotted to them in her service by Nicaragua, are evidences that Walker's views are not bounded by the limits of the sea coast, or confined to the narrow horizon of Central America. The departure of Mr. Soule for Nicaragua, and his declared intention of remaining there some time, confirm the suspicions previously entertained that that country is about being made the focus of Cuban discontent and Yankee filibustering. Although Walker has enough on his hands for the present, he can lend essential aid to the projects of the Ostend conspirators. The critical position of affairs in Spain, notwithstanding the temporary triumph of the Queen and her partisans, has, it is well known, excited fresh hopes among the Cuban filibusters; and now that they have a *piet de terre* in Nicaragua, we may look for the development of some fresh schemes of piracy in accordance with the views of the celebrated State paper which emanated from Ostend. We pity poor General Concha, with two such dangerous neighbors in close proximity to him as Soule and Walker.

THE CROPS.—News from Europe announce that the crops are excellent—never were better. In France all apprehensions with regard to them have vanished, and flour was rapidly declining. Immense supplies were already pouring in from Southern Russia and the Principalities; they had never seen such a wheat crop there. All grain

was rapidly falling in price in Austria. In England the prospect is most satisfactory and the farmers are in high spirits. This will be poor news for our wheat growers; but excellent for the people at large. Who